

From the Woodstock Mercury.
STATE SCHOOL FUND.
No. 2.

When the May flower disembarked the pilgrims upon the rock of Plymouth, she deposited the germ of a future Empire. And what did this germ, this embryo, which was to develop and unfold all the present and future glory and greatness of New England and of this republic consist of? Was it in arms, or arms, or wealth or physical power and energy? In neither. It consisted in a term of mind, sublimed by moral and mental culture, a ship from the present stock, among whose fruit were found civil and religious liberty. Destitute of power and patronage, in the depth of poverty and privation; cast out from all communion with civilized society, oppressed with famine and pestilence; thrown upon a strange, unknown and inhospitable coast, in the depth of a northern winter, without house, or heritage, or home, in the face of hostile savages, in the midst of a howling wilderness, with no shelter but the lowering sky, and no floor but the frozen earth; this germ of future greatness, and glory of this republic was destined, under Providence, to survive; and it did survive, and its fruit now fills the land. Planting ourselves upon the rock of Plymouth in 1640 and looking down through the vista of the coming 163 years, all the changes which have since intervened, would have been in prospect, all was to be born and suffered, accomplished and performed, enjoyed and participated in, by those pilgrims, their descendants and associates. But through what changes and conflicts were the descendants of the pilgrims destined, in the course of Providential event to pass? Their own sustenance was to be secured, habitations to be erected and defended, against the attacks of hostile savages; children to be educated; the wilderness to be cleared; roads and bridges to be constructed; governments to be established; school and court houses, churches and colleges to be built, sustained and endowed; wars with savage tribes and with the French nation, to be maintained and our independence of the mother country to be achieved; in short all the labors and toils, the privations and sufferings, which the history of this republic has since recorded were then in prospect, were cheerfully encountered and successfully surmounted. And how amazing are the results? What but Omnipotence could have accomplished them? Surely 'A little one has become a thousand and a small one a strong nation.'

And shall we learn nothing from the past? Is it vain, that this book of experience is open before us? All which has been accomplished is among the possible, and again may be performed. It was mental and moral energy, which, under Providence, accomplished such sublime results. No failed wealth, no unearned patrimony, no foundation of intellectual, ecclesiastical or civil institutions enriches, with accumulating contributions of centuries of their progenitors, come to the aid of the destitute and friendless pilgrims, in their labors and struggles to found an empire of Christianized freemen; but God and their own mental and moral energy were their reliance, and these were found sufficient.

Let us now suppose the Mayflower had been freighted with the Rothschilds, the Barings, the Arkwrights, and other Crescuses of Europe, that these Lords of the mammon of unrighteousness, instead of the pilgrims had landed on the rock at Plymouth. Behold them; their mind is upon their treasures; all their thoughts and energies center in them; all their duties are in self; they feel no yearnings to benefit others, or found an empire of cultivated happy freemen; their wealth is their all, and shut out from the rest of the civilized world, they are in the condition of the miser, whose spring-lock has caught and incarcerated him, with his bags of treasure, beyond the power of escape. Let us leave them there, and let there be inscribed on the rock of their landing 'Thy money perish with thee,' for so indeed it would. Instead of the untold blessings of a free, independent, enlightened and christianized community, which now overspreads this republic, the fact, that such an event had occurred, would probably be unrecorded in history.

Again we ask shall we never learn from the past experience of mankind? What should we now think of the wisdom of the pilgrims, if in their early history, they had solemnly set apart a portion of their 'scanty pittance,' to educate a generation of their descendants 260 years to come? that to save us from paying the trifling tax, which we now pay to support our schools, they had treasured upon their short and scanty means of education, and instead of bequeathing to us intellectual and moral wealth, they had transmitted to us a fund, with directions to educate ourselves? Could we entertain, for them, the respect we now do, knowing, that all their available resources were immediately invested in a bank of mind, where the increase would certainly be like a geometrical progression, always advancing, instead of metallic fund, which rust would surely corrupt, or which thieves might be expected to steal? But what justice could there have been, in the pilgrims anticipating the burdens, which ought to fall on each generation of men in their day? The burdens to be cast upon a generation to come, in sustaining the institutions of the country, will not only be tolerable but doubly salutary. And why not let every man and every generation of men bear their own burdens? Such is the condition of humanity, that without pressure, without trial, without conflict the perfect man in all his proportions cannot be developed. It is the tree, always rocked by the blast, which alone can resist the hurricane. What is true of men is true of communities of men. We say again, man is what necessity makes him; and a generation of men will be what the circumstance and complexity of the times make it. It is not want but wealth, which may dissolve the bonds of society. It is not national poverty, but national plenty, with its concomitants, luxury and sloth, which will induce national paralysis.

What may be done in the infancy of society, by a people in their penury and poverty, maybe seen in the history of this State. The present and past generations have been educated by those, poor in resources. The money required was collected by private contribution or by a direct tax, and this is not from the abundance of the rich, but the penury of poor. This has been done while laying deep the foundations of the future prosperity of the country. More than \$117,000, of the debt due the school fund was swallowed up in erecting the State House, a monument of the liberality of the present times, as enduring as the massive granite of which it is composed. But for the attempt to accumulate the school fund, the State of Vermont would not probably have owed one dollar. Had the Legislature passed the law, last session directing the Treasurer to cancel the debt due that fund, the State of Vermont could have met every dollar of claim upon her Treasury, leaving the U. S. deposit fund untouched, and a surplus of probably \$30,000 due the Treasury. And can it be just, that to all the burdens, inseparable from the first settlement of the Country, there should be super-added a direct tax upon men, who have educated themselves, to accumulate a fund for the purpose

of exempting the men of another generation, from the trifling tax necessary to educate their children? Is it unreasonable, that our successors a century hence should tax themselves, to support common schools, at least to the extent required to meet the deficiency of the U. S. deposit fund, appropriated to this object? And here it may be proper to remark, that in some towns in this State, the U. S. deposit fund with other resources at their command, is nearly or quite sufficient to meet their entire expense of supporting their common schools. Let the freemen of Vermont consider the subject and the school fund will be put beyond the power of accident, or fraud, by being cancelled in the payment of debt of the State, a debt occasioned only by the accumulation of this fund.

AUDITOR

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING,
SEPTEMBER 14.

VERMONT! STILL RIGHT!!

THE 'STAR' HAS NOT SET.

Gratifying indeed must it be to every ardent friend of Vermont, to find that again having passed the ordeal, she proves herself as ever firm in her faith, true to herself and her principles. True though it may be, that in consequence of the mortifying drowsiness of our Windsor County friends, we may fail of electing our Governor by the people, and that by this inexcusable apathy, by far the strongest whig district in the State may fail of electing her member to Congress on the first ballot.—Yet we see plainly that 'old Windsor' can when she will and the result through the State proves beyond all doubt that Vermont still stands erect, and cannot be made to yield to the arrogant pretensions, or the insolence of a false 'Democracy,' nor can be seduced from her proud position by the mock philanthropy and whining cant of its natural allies, the discontented leaders of the mis-called 'Liberty Party.'

Never before have the locos been so confident of success, and never have they in this State fought with so much desperation. No measures have been left untried to distract and confound the whigs—no means, however low and contemptible were left unused to defeat them. No scandal has been too gross, no malice too bitter to be heaped upon the whig candidates—and in short locofocoism has done its worst and yet a mortifying defeat to them has been the result, and the voice of Vermont is again plainly expressed in favor of whig principles.

In another column will be found the returns as full and as perfect as we can yet collect them, and which show that the victory is fully ours. It is quite probable that Mr. Mattocks, for the cause above stated, is not elected by the people, and that the Windsor county whigs have decided upon waiting for a more leisure time to elect their member of Congress. We regret that they could not have found it convenient to do this at the regular election and given us their strength in aid of Hon. John Mattocks, at the same time and thus saved to the Legislature the trouble of performing this duty. However all regrets upon this head are now vain. In the Legislature, the whig majority will be from 24 to 30 and the Senate will stand 21 whig, to 9 locofoco. A comfortable consolation truly, in view of the vote of Windsor County.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ROUTLAND! WINDHAM!! BENNINGTON!!!

Here, a glorious triumph! has rewarded our united efforts. Mr. Foot's majority over all competitors in this district cannot fall short of 1400, and Bennington county having disenthralled herself, we now find ourselves with a whig majority in each county of the district. The vote of Rutland County, where Mr. Foot is so well known, is highly credible to him, while that of Windham and Bennington is so to them. May the cordiality of feeling and devotion to principle which has marked the commencement of our united action, always be with us, and ever, as now guide us to like victories.

ROUTLAND COUNTY.

Ever where she should be, and always awake! She has this year the proud satisfaction of seeing herself at the head of the whig counties of Vermont, having given the largest whig majority of any county in the State. She has not however done all she can do and will do better next year.

ROUTLAND.

Always right, but this year, has outdone herself. She has made a larger increase to her former majority (which was fair) than any town in the State, to our knowledge.

Her vote in 1842 was for Paine,	282
" " Smilie,	92
" " Williams,	68
In 1843, for Mattocks,	323
" " Kellogg,	80
" " Williams,	47
" " Foot,	343
" " Harrington,	60
" " Thrall,	34
Nett gain on Gov. vote, 74	
Foot's majority over all 249	

'THIRD PARTY' VOTE, IN ROUTLAND COUNTY.

It was last year insisted upon with a great deal of apparent sincerity that the smallness of the vote, in Rutland County for the 'Liberty ticket' was in consequence of its having upon it the name of E. D. Barber for Lieut. Governor. In view of the vote at the last past election, we imagine that some other cause must be sought for. Is it in consequence of the unpopularity of the 'cause' in which the 'Liberty party' profess to be engaged? Most certainly not. We do not believe there are any sages in the county who would advocate the doctrines of slavery; and we doubt there being many who are not really and avowedly desirous that all due measures should be taken for its abolition.

Why then the smallness of the vote upon the liberty ticket this year? Is not the reason to be found in the fact that while the leaders of this faction are so profuse in their professions of philanthropy and vital piety, they conduct their operations with such an apparent abandonment of all fair principles of political warfare, as to lead all to doubt their sincerity in the 'cause' they profess to favor? Is it not to be found in the fact that while the feelings of the entire whig party, are upon this subject, in accordance with their professions—yet they rely with more confidence upon the pledges (and the acts) of the 'whig party' to adopt and carry out these principles, than upon those who so pharisaically condemn all who do not fall into their ranks, and who manifestly, only seek to raise an excitement upon the subject of abolition, as a means of raising themselves to office.

And now so long as the people thus think, and do not believe a 'third party' organization in this State, necessary to carry out the principles of anti-slavery, so long will these ardent and Quixotic Wilberforces labor in vain for the accomplishment of the ends they aim at. They may ride this 'hobby' till the 'hobby' dies,—or getting furious, breaks the riders' necks,—and still, in Vermont! the principles of the whig party and of abolitionism, will gloriously and triumphantly go on together.

Progress of Forgery. A wholesale forgery was made public in New York on Monday morning, week. An English boy named Saunders, sixteen to eighteen years of age, who has been in New York for five or six years had succeeded in obtaining about \$29000, from the banks of that city by forging the checks of his employers, Messrs. Austin, Wilmerding & Co. He attempted to make his escape and had taken passage in the Great Western for England, but did not get on board in time. Afterwards went to Boston in order to get on board of some vessel from that port, but was arrested by officer Clapp of New York, on board a vessel bound for New Orleans.

The Bellows Falls Gazette, Vermont Mercury, Burlington Free Press, and the Franklin Messenger will each publish the notice [contained in this paper] of the Quarter Master General 3 weeks, and send their bills to the Quarter Master General for payment.

FRUITS OF THE TARIFF—MANUFACTURES OF THE WEST.

The Tribune says:—"We are daily meeting with facts illustrating the benign influence of our present Tariff and the rapid march of improvement in our country under its auspices. The following facts we learned from a western gentleman a day or two since.

At or near the village of Hamilton, the capital of Butler County, Ohio, the Miami River has just been thoroughly dammed so as to turn all its waters when low into a raceway, on which a fall is obtained of twenty-eight feet, with water enough to carry one hundred and fifty run of stones. The whole cost of the water-works is about \$30,000; and, although the enterprise is very recent commencement, already two cotton factories, a woolen factory, and five or six heavy grist-mills are going upon this water-privilege, while there is abundant power for many times the number. The location is directly on the Miami Canal, requiring but a short cut to load and unload Wheat, Flour, Cotton, &c., directly from the Canal into the factories and mills; the distance is but twenty-five miles from Cincinnati, a city of 70,000 inhabitants, or as large as Boston was in 1830; and Coal, Iron, &c. can be delivered here from the Ohio as cheaply as above high-water mark in Cincinnati. Cotton from below can be delivered at the factories as in New Orleans. All this is in the midst of a rich, well settled, thrifty Farming Country, where Provisions in the average but half as much as at Lowell while cotton and every other material is much cheaper. Everything, therefore, conspires to justify the confident belief that here the foundation has been laid of a City destined to rival the great Eastern metropolises of Manufacturing.

The advantage of such an enterprise to the whole surrounding region cannot be over-estimated. It will increase the value of all fixed property, and nearly double that of labor and its products. It will tend to counteract the disproportion of the sexes—the excess of Males in the West, of Females in the East, which is now great, and greatly to be regretted. It will reduce the price generally of whatever the neighboring people have to buy and increase that of the articles they now produce in excess, tending to produce a whole some equilibrium in all things.

This is one instance among a hundred of similar benign enterprises now approaching their consummation under the genial shelter of our New Tariff. The hundreds would be thousands, if the hope that the present Tariff will be permanent were ripened to a certainty. TENNESSEE has secured, for this winter, and our National Industry will for a season expand and prosper, But let Locofocoism win a victory in 1844, and we shall again commence the downward career of derangement, obstruction, distress and ruin.

KENTUCKY.—Mr Crittenden, has been spoken of in Kentucky as the candidate for Governor.—We find the following letter from him on the subject in the Louisville Journal:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
FRANKFORT, Aug. 27, 1843.
In your paper of the 25th inst. I have read an article, suggesting me as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth. I am honored by the terms of commendation in which my name is proposed; but I deem it proper to take the earliest notice of the suggestion, by saying to you that I have not the least intention to become a candidate or to accept a nomination for that office.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
J. J. CRITTENDON.

Judge Owsley will, in all probability, be selected as the whig candidate.

Rev. E. W. Hooker of Bennington has accepted the invitation to address the musical Convention at Castleton, on the 27th and 28th inst.

The Directors of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co. have invited proposals for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of said Road from Hartford to Springfield.

Arrival of the Britannia. ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steam-ship Britannia arrived at Boston early Sunday morning, bringing us eleven days later news from Europe. The prospects of the harvest have improved. For ten days previous to the sailing of the Britannia, the weather was as propitious as could be desired. The prices for corn and wheat in the Liverpool market, have, in consequence, receded.

The disturbances in Wales are on the increase. The concessions which have been made by the authorities have been followed by further demands from the "Rebellees."

Parliament was to be prorogued by the Queen in person, on the 24th of August. The debates for the last few days have been interesting and exciting.

ENGLAND.

Government has promised the frame-work knitters an inquiry into their distresses. Wells cathedral is about to be thoroughly repaired, at the estimated cost of £70,000.

The Duke of Northumberland has been appointed by the Queen, in the name of the Prince of Wales, to the office of Constable of Launceston Castle.

WALMEL CASTLE.—Improvements on an extensive scale are being effected in this ancient fortress, in anticipation of the intended visit of her Majesty this autumn.

On Saturday week, a little boy at Huddersfield was killed through drinking a quantity of oil of vitriol from a bottle which he imagined contained ginger beer.

Some of the nankeen masters of Wigan, gave notice last week of a reduction of their weaver's wages on some fabrics of cloth, of five shillings in the pound.

The committee of the House of Commons has deferred all further inquiry respecting joint-stock companies till the next session.

The ministerial "white bait" dinner takes place at Greenwich next Saturday. No doubt parliament will be up during the course of the week after.

Sir Augustus D'Este has presented a petition to the Queen claiming to be entitled to the titles of his father, the late Duke of Sussex.

James Williams the man who first established saving banks in Westminster, died in the Bridewell there on Wednesday night.

On Wednesday last, a troop of the Royal Horse Artillery passed through Oakham, accompanied by two pieces of ordnance, on their route from London to Leeds.

During the present week the underwriters at Lloyd's have received accounts containing information of twelve melancholly shipwrecks, attended with a very serious loss of human life.

Two converted Jews were on Friday week baptized in the parish church of Cheltenham by the Rev. Paul Louis Sanford himself a converted Jew and lately ordained a minister of the church of England.

A meeting convened by the Chamber of Commerce is to be held at Birmingham on the 16th inst., to take in consideration "the present alarming crisis" of the country.

Mr. Hall the chief magistrate of Bow-street returned to town on Sunday morning from Wales, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the Home-office to procure the evidence and the result of his inquiries to Sir J. Graham.

On Monday evening, the House of Commons voted £5,000 to defray the expenses of the commission appointed to inquire into the best mode of preserving the public health.

The standard height of the recruits for the Royal Marines has been altered by direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. It is to be five feet seven inches until further orders.

About £4,600 has been subscribed towards building a church and school room, at the Swinton Station of the Great Western Railway. The sittings in the church are to be entirely free.

It is expected that £4000 will be raised for the family of the late Mr. Elton. Benefits have already taken place at most of the London theatres.

At the Haymarket as much as £280 was raised. On Wednesday evening, a large meeting took place at the Grafton School-rooms, Fitzroy-square for the purpose of the considering the best means of arresting the progress of Puseyism. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and petitions were unanimously adopted.

The Messrs. Gurney, of Norwich, and other leading bankers in the East of England, have come to a resolution, in consequence of the want of employment for money, which has existed now for twelve months past, to lower the rates of interest on deposits to one and a half per cent.

During the past week much excitement has been occasioned in the village and neighborhood of Chiswick by no less than three different attempts at murder having occurred within that locality, two of which attempts have been made by parents on the lives of their own offspring.

An old man named John Jones, about 90 years of age, has formed one of the choir of Burford Church, near Tenbury for upwards of 60 years; and on Sunday, the 30th ult., the choir was strengthened by the addition of his eldest son, his grand son, and his great grand son (so that it embraced four generations) on which occasion the singing was excellent.

IRELAND.

In Ireland the "Repeal" agitation gains rather than loses force. The greatest demonstration yet made in favor of this movement took place at Tare Hill—a classic spot in Irish History—on the 15th of August. Of this meeting the European Times says:—

All the accounts concur in representing this as greatest of all "monster meetings." The reports of various papers, Whig, Tory and Radical alike, agree with O'Connell's description of this being the crowding gathering of the repeal agitation. The day selected being a strict holiday in the Roman Catholic Church—the festival of the Assumption—all the ceremonies of religion were brought to bear upon the enthusiasm of the meeting.

The Repeal rent for the week, ending aug. 13, was announced to be £1,355.

American cheese sold in Cork 4d per lb. under the best Cheshire, and it considered superior to it.

The Cork Grand Jury have refused, by 15 to 5 to adopt an Anti-repeal petition.

Five men of the 35th party of revenue police, stationed at Killalee, have been dismissed by order of Colonel Brereton for having married without permission.

The Cork town Council have reduced the mayor's salary to £300 a year, in future, exclusive of fees estimated at £200. The motion was carried on a division of 19 to 9.

Government intends to erect forthwith in Ireland four provincial asylums for incurable insane idiots, and epileptics. The buildings are to be on an enlarged scale and will afford room for all those cases now existing in asylums.

Castle Rosse, the splendid seat of the Earl of Kenmore is undergoing many improvements and embellishments, as it is expected that, in the course of a royal visit to Ireland next year, her majesty will visit the lakes of Killybegs.

The dismissal of the Justices of peace continues among the most recently dismissed are Mr. J. Bodkin, M. P., for attending Taun meeting, and Mr. John Hyacinth Talbot, (who had previously been reinstated in the commission) for attending the Enniscomerty dinner; both gentlemen also are deposed from the Deputy-Lieutenancy of their respective counties.

SCOTLAND.

A respectable house in Glasgow has contracted to send out 500 bounty emigrants from the Clyde.

The Right Hon. Lord Lovat has consented to give sites for free Churches on his estates.

A few days ago, Dr. Burns of Paisley, received a letter from Mr. Hastie, M. P., enclosing a draft for £200 for the benefit of the free Church.

John Fisher believed to be the last surviving soldier in Scotland engaged in the first American war, died at Leslie on Friday, the 18th ult. at the age of 92 years. In the year 1776 he enlisted into the 1st, or Royal Regiment of foot, of which Lord Adam Gordon was Colonel, but which was at that time commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Fraser.

FRANCE.

Louis Philippe and his family left Paris, for the Chateau de Eu, on Monday.

General Bugeaud has been promoted to the rank of Marshal.

The French news is of little interest. Queen Christina continued busy in her labors to recover power in Spain; and rumors as to the marriage of her daughter abound; at present, they fluctuate between the Duc d'Anguleme, and the Duke of Cadiz, the son of Don Francisco de Paula.

The French Minister of War has received dispatches from the Governor-General of Algeria dated the 19th ultimo, announcing the submission of the Filittas, a tribe which reckons no fewer than 40,000 souls, and also different success in that part of the province of Orna, which lies on the confines of the desert.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the imports into France during the first six months of the present year. They show on the aggregate a marked improvement. The consumption of sugar has increased considerably, for independently of the result as to the imports, the stock on hand has much diminished. In May last it was 43,000,000 of Kilogrammes, including the best root sugar, whereas it is little less than 30,000,000.

FRENCH STATISTICS. The *Statistique* states that every day there are in Paris, on an average, according to official documents, two bankruptcies declared; 315 deposits of different objects at the Mount de Piete; 50 sales under decrees of courts of justice; two and three-fifths violent deaths; 470 who enter the hospitals; 91 persons who die, 3,000 legal processes issued by 242 huissiers; 78 crimes committed; one and three-tenths crushed to death in the streets; in fine, the inhabitants of Paris are every day obliged to find 4,000,000 francs to lodge, feed, and clothe themselves and to pay their taxes.

SWEET! ALONG THAT CHEEK OF SORROW.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.

Sweet! along that cheek of sorrow,
Wipe the tell-tale drop away;
If the sky were cloud to-morrow,
Let the sun-light shine to-day.
Tho' the world esteemeth lightly
Souls that seek a transient shrine,
Tho' the heart's deep chambers nightly
Shall my spirit roam with thine.

Of the mind's mysterious finger,
Shall call thee with its touch,
Of the thought creative finger
O'er the smile it loves so much.
Sweet! along that cheek of sorrow,
Wipe the tell-tale drop away;
If the skies were cloud to-morrow,
Let the sun-light shine to-day.

TOM TOWNS—Who don't like Coffee. 'Don't don't!' said Tom Towns last night, as the watchman applied his pole to the neighborhood of his fifth rib; 'don't interfere with a feller wot's engaged in a fair fight with the miskiters and and got no friends.'

'What brings you here at this time of night?' said the watchman—it was 12 o'clock.

'Why, the fact of it is, old feller,' said Tom, 'it's all the fault of government—it's a cursed bad government, this, and don't attend to the interests of the people, no how. Vy doesn't Congress pass a stop-law, that 'ud enable a feller to stop in his boardin'-house all the time without havin' to fork over to the old 'oman every Saturday night? I goes in for the Biddle policy! and ven Nicholas tells the defaultin' states to pony up, I says, go it, Nick!—go it, old feller! But then I think like h'm, that individual repudiation, is a right class up business, and no mistake.'

Watchman—I think you're an idle feller, that don't work and oughter.'

Tom Towns—'Workin' aint gintel nor hildin' pendent, no how you can fix it. Besides, wot's the use of havin' a President and 4th of July celebration, if a feller can't live without doin' nothin'? Vy can't the legislature pass a bill for my relief? Aint I a human bein'? aint a human bein' as good as a canal or a railroad any day? and they pnt nets in favor of 'em; and now I feels the same 'lection I'll wote blank and wite the whole on 'em.'

'Before doing so,' says the watchman, 'you had better come to the calaboose—you will have an opportunity of introducing yourself to the Recorder in the morning.'

'Well, I aint no objections as I know on, watch-ey,' said Tom, 'but p'raps you could lend a feller a dime. I aint got no change, and I'm afraid his honor wont stand biters for all hands a the mornin'.'

'No, he's a tetotaller,' said the watchman, 'he'll order you your coffee without milk, I've no doubt.'

'Ah, watchey,' said Tom, 'coffee is very good—coffee, as Mrs. Towns used to say, is werry good beverage for a Turk, but it aint a decent drink for a Christian, no how. A 'pig and a whistle' is the only reg'lar eye-opener—if you can't get the genuine article, you may fall back on a gin cocktail; but if you get a quarrellin' with the old 'oman and wants to commit shoe-side, take the temperance pledge; it kills feller off faster than the yaller fever.'

The watchman told him he had been a tetotalter for twelve months, and had no great sign of penitence of dying then, and bidding Tom a good night, he turned the key of the watchhouse and went upon him.

The Recorder made a tetotalter of him for 30 days yesterday.—*Picayune.*

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Somerset, Tennessee, on the morning of the 19th ult.